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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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JOSEPH
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The Only Aware Chicago, 1893
[a282]

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a277]

NOTICE

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PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
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CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
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SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [5]

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excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
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Hongkong, 18th November, 1904. [47]

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Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [a33]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1906.

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a2665]

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Mouldings, double hotted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our
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12 Selected Ash Cues
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [571-1]

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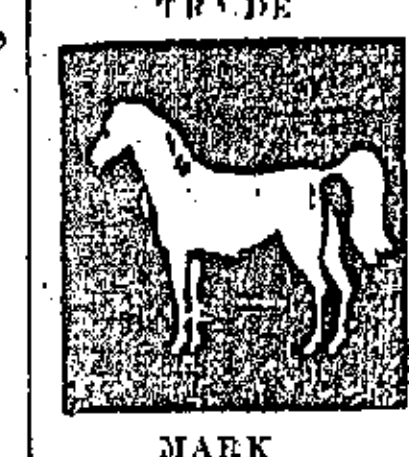
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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.
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[a165]

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[2664]

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[a1566-4]

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Table D'Hote at separate tables.

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2414]

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CHINA)
MACAO.

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All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Canton, give easy communication with both
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[a221] THE MANAGER.

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MACAO, CHINA.

(In the Centre of the Praya Grande.)

Both Hotels under experienced European
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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
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WM. FARMER,
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[a2696]

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c. &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2355]

ANGLO-CHINESE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

H.E. the Governor presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Anglo-Chinese District Government Schools held at Yau-mat-si yesterday. There were present Mr. R.A.B. Ponsonby, His Excellency's private secretary, Mr. E. A. Irvine, Inspector of Schools, Rev. Bro. Sylvester, director of St. Joseph's College, Mr. G. H. Viner, principal of the Diocesan School, Messrs. W. H. Williams, Ho Tung and others. The programme was so arranged as to combine business with pleasure, the items being interspersed with the business of the day. The principal of each school read his annual report, extracts from which follow:—

YAU-MAT-SI SCHOOL.

Mr. W. Curwen said: Your Excellency, Inspector of Schools, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In presenting this, my 3rd, annual report on the work of this school, I hope I may be allowed this privilege of closing this prize distribution as an auspicious occasion to the penitential of Kowloon seeing it partakes of the nature of a double function. It celebrates the opening of the New Government School for the Education of Chinese youths in English ideas and it is the first distribution of prizes to Chinese scholars in a Government School in the peninsula of Kowloon by H.E. the Governor of the Colony. Since my last report the staff has been increased by the appointment of two additional assistant Chinese masters. The work of the whole of my present staff has been performed in an exceedingly satisfactory manner.

The fees and attendance have increased from \$1,200 to \$1,800, and the average daily attendance has risen from 84 to 95, being an increase in fees of 50 per cent, and in attendance of 15 per cent. This, I think, can be considered evidence of a desire on the part of Chinese parents and guardians for a sound and thorough English education in Kowloon and district. To our syllabus hygiene has been added during the past year. As you are aware, I reported very favourably on the teaching of history in my last report, and my further experience teaches me that it can be taught, though I am more than sorry to say the experiment must now terminate owing to the reorganization scheme. Under this scheme we have to eliminate history from our curriculum owing to the fact that the upper classes are to be abolished. In doing away with these classes, I am not fully convinced that a right course is being adopted. In saying this I do not wish to be thought cantankerous, but the end and aim of the District Schools cannot altogether be looked upon as the education of the people, as the greater majority of pupils who attend our schools do so with a desire to qualify for positions in firms at salaries ranging from \$25 to \$10 per month; and the education given at our schools is ample for that purpose. I have personally inquired into every case in which a boy has left this school from the upper class in order to discover his destination and work. This is the result:—16 boys have left from the upper classes, and four of them have gone to Queen's College. Only one cannot be traced; the remainder are working in various situations.

WANTAI SCHOOL.

Mr. Young Ho's report was as follows:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irvine, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with much pleasure that I present my annual report. On January 1st 1905, there were 98 names on the School Roll. During the year there were 104 applications for admission. Of these 90 were enrolled (the remaining 14 failed to pass the required test in Chinese), thus bringing the total number on books up to 188. From various causes 49 left. The number on roll at the end of the year was 139. The school has been open on 233 days, and the average daily attendance was 14.08, which is considerably higher than any previous year. The fees collected amount to \$2,349, which is an increase of \$758.50 upon last year's revenue, and I think that the school is now in a most flourishing condition. There have been a number of changes in the staff due to promotions, and at the present time it consists of myself and five assistants. The recommendation made by the Inspector of Schools in his last annual report on the "Notes of Lessons" has been carried out satisfactorily, and the assistants now keep all "notes" in suitable books. Hygiene has been consistently taught throughout the year, and the boys have applied themselves with much energy to a most useful branch of study. The Inspector of Schools has paid several visits for the purpose of testing the progress of the school, and speaking generally the results are most satisfactory. Mathematics, the English subjects and hygiene appear to be the best advantage, especially so in the junior classes. Translation is exceedingly good. Possessing as I do a profound knowledge of Chinese literature, I take great interest in the teaching of this subject, and the results are most gratifying. The school has on several occasions been visited by teachers from some of the grant-in-aid schools in the Colony, and by the representatives sent out by the educational authorities of the Philippines for the express purpose of studying the methods of teaching English in practice in the District Schools. The normal class has been held at my school (under the supervision of the District Head Master) on Saturday mornings, when the assistant teachers have been instructed in the modern methods of teaching. The lessons and criticisms cannot fail to have had a most beneficial effect.

SAIYINGPU SCHOOL.

The Head, Mr. A. Morris, said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irvine, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My term of office as Head Master of the Saiyungpu District School dates from the end

of June. At the commencement of the summer vacation I submitted a report on the unsatisfactory condition in which I found the school. The staff includes three Anglo-Chinese assistants, one vernacular master and myself. The number in attendance throughout the year has been very poor, the highest monthly average being 49 and the lowest 35, while the average for the year was only 44. The fees collected were small, amounting to \$745. On the general results of the work there has been steady and constant progress, and I have every reason to believe that the school is now in a satisfactory state of efficiency. I have, with the consent of the Inspector of Schools, tried several innovations, which have been unqualified successes; these included launch trip, walking excursions, and swimming and drawing exercises. The excursions, numbering about 30, were to the most important factories and chief places of interest in the Colony. They were well attended both by teachers and pupils, and I feel confident the boys derived much benefit therefrom both mentally and physically as well as morally. During the excursions specimens were collected, and these have gone to swell the contents of a museum of objects which have been further augmented by presentation of most useful and valuable cases of specimens from different English manufacturing firms. Drawing has been taught for the first time, and the syllabus includes freehand, geometry and brush work. During the summer months bathing parties were arranged, and the boys taught swimming. I think the initiation of an inter-schools' contest in swimming on somewhat similar lines to the football and hygiene competitions, but with more restrictions so as to place the weaker schools on a more equal footing, would give a great impetus to a most useful, healthy and popular exercise. Owing to the small number in the school we were unable to compete in the hygiene shield contest.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes, and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The erection of the building where we are assembled to-day for the first time is due to the generosity of Mr. Ho Tung, who I am glad to see present. Mr. Ho Tung consented to present to the Government of Hongkong that school which is lower down Robinson Road, and which was built at his expense, so that it should be maintained for British children instead of, as he had originally intended, for children of all nationalities. He made it a condition to his consent that an equally good school should be provided for the Chinese boys of Yau-mat-si, and this building has been erected in part fulfilment of that condition. I don't think the Yau-mat-si boys have lost by the substitution of this building for the other. It is certainly as good a schoolhouse and has the additional advantage of a big playground, and is also more centrally and conveniently situated for residents of Yau-mat-si. It is like the other school on the Robinson Road, the 100 foot road that will eventually go from Tsimshatsui to old Kowloon Point. We proposed to make a part of the road in front of this house immediately, and to the north, and later on to cut through the hill you see out of the window in order to join it to the present termination of the road near the Chinese theatre, so that you may understand not only the geographical position of the school, but also its position in the general scheme of Government education. I propose to give you a few facts with regard to that scheme. There are altogether 81 Government and Government-aided schools in the Colony, and the average attendance, which is, of course, very much lower than the total numbers on the roll, is about 5,000. Of this number about one-third are trained in the eleven Government Schools, by far the most important of which is Queen's College, where an average of over 1,000 boys are instructed. Next, after Queen's College, come the three principal Anglo-Chinese Schools which the boys are here assembled at this morning. One is the Wantai School, situated on the east side of Victoria, another is the Saiyungpu School, situated at the west side, and the third is here at Yau-mat-si. Then there are other Chinese schools at Tang Lung Chow, in Victoria, at Aberdeen, on the south-west side of the Island of Hongkong, and at Ng Lung, the principal market town on the west side of the New Territory. Then there is the small vernacular school, which I hope eventually will become an Anglo-Chinese school, at Shek Ho, on the south east side of the Island of Hongkong. We are going to start this year an Anglo-Chinese school at Tai-po, a market town on the east side of the New Territory. For special purposes an Anglo-Indian school has been started in Victoria, the Victoria school for British boys and children, and the Kowloon school for British girls and children, while for Chinese girls there is the Bellios School in Victoria with its English and vernacular classes. I don't propose to increase the number of these schools, but I hope we shall be able to add to their extent and to their efficiency. In order to carry out this idea we propose in the first place to start evening continuation classes at Queen's College; next, to raise the general standard of that establishment and make the three principal Chinese schools feeders for that College. It seemed to me that there was a waste of teaching power in having larger classes for a higher standard in the Anglo-Chinese schools where there were only one or two boys in each class, who would do better if they had greater stimulus in the higher classes of Queen's College. I hope in time that Dr. Bateson Wright's best scholars will be those who have been through Mr. Young Ho, Mr. Curwen and Mr. Morris. I see no reason why we should not be able to raise the other Anglo-Chinese schools, those on either the island or in the New Territory, to the same level as their

principal ones, so that they also shall become feeders of Queen's College. In the Anglo-Indian School there is room for considerable development, and I know with regard to the British that Messrs. Williams and James are doing their utmost to push them on, while at Bellios School Mrs. Bateman's successor will find work in front of her in training the future mothers of the Colony. I thought these general remarks on education in the Colony would be of more interest to the ladies and gentlemen present than any detailed criticism of the Head Master's reports. With regard to those reports and the work of the boys, I have only to add that I think much has been done in the past year by Messrs. Curwen and Young Ho, and that Mr. Morris has made an excellent start in his school. I will give my special prizes on this occasion—the occasion of the opening of the Yau-mat-si school—to Young King Fok, the head boy of that school (applause). I wish now to express the thanks of the Government to Mr. Ho Tung for his generosity, and to declare the school opened (great applause).

Mr. Ho Tung briefly acknowledged the thanks of the Government, and Mr. Curwen, on behalf of masters and scholars, conveyed a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, January 19th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.
Two buccanets from H.M.S. *Andromeda* were summoned for being drunk and disorderly in Ship Street and refusing to pay richa hires. The first was ordered to pay \$7.50 and the second \$7.

RETURNED FROM BANISHMENT.
Chun Yan, who returned from banishment a second time, was sent to prison for one year and ordered six hours in the stocks.

AMBITION.
P.S. Watt arrested thirteen natives as they were gambling at 118, Hollywood Road on Thursday night. Investigation revealed the fact that the men, who were cooks from neighbouring houses, were using European cards and attempting to play poker. The principal was fined \$5 and the remainder \$3 each.

CAUGHT REDHANDED.
Li Tak, a coolie imbued with visions of plunder, went to Tytam, Tak resorter works and carried off a box from the coolies' quarters containing clothing and other articles to the value of \$20. However, he was seized by one of the men, who gave the alarm. He was pursued and captured, and was placed in the dock by Inspector Gould. Sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with six hours in the stocks was passed.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1905.

In the course of a review of the foreign trade of Japan for 1905, the *Hochi*, after referring to the early effects of the war on domestic trade, observes that the foreign trade suffered little. In the case of imports, there was a considerable increase, due to the heavy importation of war material and of goods ordered to arrive in time before the war duties came into force. The importation of ordinary classes of goods also largely increased, while exports also showed a good increase, sales of the principal goods continuing active. The success of the Japanese arms and sea found wider markets for Japanese goods in China, and sales of cotton goods and yarn significantly increased. The total value of exports and imports for 1905 is compared with that for the preceding year as follows:—

	1904	1905
Exports.....	¥319,899,000	¥289,592,000
Imports.....	¥371,390,000	¥317,135,000
Total.....	¥690,620,000	¥606,637,000

Excess of Imports.....¥ 52,100,000 ¥ 27,633,000
From the above figures it will be seen that exports for 1904 showed an increase of about 30 million yen in value on the figures for the preceding year, imports an increase of about 50 million yen, and the total trade an increase of a little over ¥3,900,000. The fighting from Manchuria was greatly extended in the new year, 1905, resulting in a marked increase in the importation of war materials. The import of a Customs duty on rice and the increase in the Consumption-tax on sugar called for large importations of these articles in anticipation of the new duties and the increased activity in the cotton yarn market brought up the importation of raw cotton to an astonishing amount. In the case of exports, shipments of cotton goods and yarn, porcelain and other lines generally showed more or less increase. It is, however, says the *Hochi*, to be regretted that sales of raw silk and *habutae*, which form the most important lines of export, fell off heavily, the decrease of raw silk representing about 20 million yen and of *habutae* about 10 million yen. The result of exports in bulk for the year just ended will not, therefore, be much better than for the preceding year. The value of exports and imports up to the middle of December is compared with the corresponding period of 1904 as follows:—

	1905	1904
Exports.....	¥308,333,000	¥306,440,000
Imports.....	¥478,109,000	¥353,721,000
Total.....	¥786,442,000	¥660,173,000

Excess of Imports.....¥ 169,776,000 ¥ 147,275,000
Referring to the export and import of specie, the *Hochi* notes that the foreign trade for 1904 having been in favour of imports, the export of specie amounted to a little over ¥107,000,000 and the import only to ¥33,900,000. Thus over ¥73,000,000 of gold and silver flowed out of the Empire. The excess of imports over exports for the year under review was far greater than for the preceding year, but the exodus of specie was checked, and there was then an excess of about ¥15,700,000 in the import as compared with the export. The amount due to foreign markets in consequence of the excess of imports was settled with the money raised by the issue of foreign bonds, with result described. It is gratifying, concludes the *Tokyo* journal, that the foreign trade of the Empire during the war remained in a very healthy condition, showing good increase. The apprehensions entertained with regard to the trade of the country at the outbreak of the war were not realised.—*Japan Chronicle*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD TAI-PINGSHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
SIR,—In the columns of your valuable paper there have appeared within the last few weeks over the pseudonym "Spectator," two letters dealing with a neighbourhood which lies in the very heart of China town between Queen's Road and Blake Garden; described by your correspondent as "the last remnant of plague-stricken Tai-ping-shan." As an old resident and one interested, I have made it my business to visit the streets particularly referred to at different hours and I think "Spectator" has not overstated his case. During part of the night the place is a veritable pandemonium embracing all the most horrible features of modern native life centred within an area scarcely exceeding one acre. It would be interesting if a census could be obtained showing age and occupation of the inhabitants of this local habitation; as, if this were done, I feel sure its life would be a very short one.

Much has been said of late about kidnapping and the juvenile slave trade which is carried on in the Colony (vide your leader on Saturday) and while such a place as the "Temple of Tai-ping-shan" is allowed to exist and flourish there is any wonder that this child slaughter continues? I should say the first step would be to turn out the whole neighbourhood, transplanting the inhabitants to more desirable premises such as can be found ready for immediate occupation just beyond the Gas Works. I allude more particularly to a block of houses on the east side of Hill Road, newly built and just completed which are capable of accommodating at least three hundred inmates. Hill Road is a very wide thoroughfare with a large nullah running through it for carrying off the storm water, and at the same time it benefits by the harbour tidal flow. There could not be a more suitable place chosen as a change from over-crowded Tai-ping-shan. I would suggest that the place be inspected. There are also many other houses close by which could be made to serve the purpose if necessary.—Yours truly,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazeland sitting, with the following jury, Messrs. Otto Walther (foreman), A. E. W. Dunwick and E. B. Pye, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a prisoner who had died the previous day in Victoria Gaol.

Mr. Pierpont, chief warden, stated that the deceased, So Poi, a coolie of 50 years of age, had been received into Victoria Gaol on the 12th inst. on a charge of unlawfully cutting and damaging a fire tree, the penalty imposed being \$5 or 14 days' hard labour.

A warden said he received the deceased into his charge on the 15th inst., and gave him employment at picking hemp, at which he continued till Thursday morning. Witness about 10 o'clock noticed he was very ill and had him conveyed to hospital.

To Mr. Craig, superintendent—Prisoner did not complain.
Mr. Robins, senior hospital warder, said deceased was brought to the hospital the previous day in a state of collapse. He was seen by the medical officer at 10.9 and died at 1.50 p.m.

Dr. Moore, medical officer of Victoria Gaol, said he examined the deceased on his admission to gaol. He was in a very debilitated state. Yesterday morning witness held a post-mortem examination and found the lungs congested, heart dilated, and signs of chronic bronchitis. Death was due to collapse, caused by nervous debility.

The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A HONGKONG LECTURER QUIZZED.

It is not for us to try to explain all that Mr. Bainbridge says; indeed, the task is beyond us. As an amateur ethnologist, he is regarded by Hongkong with some reverence, and enjoys the distinguished cachet of the Old Volume Society, perhaps because so many of his discoveries are to be found in back numbers. The *Japan Chronicle* remarks:—We have heard of living toads being found hematically sealed up in solid rock, and similar phenomena, but it remained for a Hongkong contemporary to really astonish us with the information that there is in Japan strong evidence of Jewish influence. Nor is this all—the "Irish element" whatever that may mean, has been traced among the Japanese! The authority for these assertions is Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, the well-known diner at Royal tables all over the world. The gentleman graciously granted an audience to the representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and discoursed on his discovery of Jewish various unlikely places. He asserts that there are several Jewish families in the heart of the Chinese Empire, and he has ascertained from inscriptions upon stones that the Jews arrived there in 700 B.C. Our contemporary says:—

In Japan he found many things which could only be explained by some Jewish origin, such as the representation in a palace at Kyoto of Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba, and Solomon returning gifts; the fact that the Mikado traces his descent from a dragon which is called Ose or Osei, a name which is given in the old version of the Bible to the last king of Israel. Numerous other traits common to the Jews were also discovered, but most remarkable of all is Mr. Bainbridge's assertion that he can trace an Irish element among the Japanese.

It is, indeed, a remarkable assertion. "Irish element," does Mr. Bainbridge mean an "Irish" element, or does he infer that the Japanese love of argument and of friendly friction of strength denotes an influence purely "Irish"? It requires a very wise man indeed to teach fools. But he must be a very hopeless fool whom fools cannot teach.—*G. K. Chesterton in The Illustrated London News*.

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"THE BURLINGTON."

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

SPECIAL SHOW DAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1906.

WE beg to inform our numerous CUSTOMERS that on the above date we shall show a large assortment of SMART HATS and TOQUES with other novelties for the RACE SEASON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.

[37]

AN ANTI-DYNASTIC CHINESE MAGAZINE.

The revolutionary spirit among some of the Chinese students in Tokyo has found recent expression in a newly-established magazine called the *Min Pro*. The first number, which appeared on November 26th, 1905, was so quickly sold out that a second edition was issued on December 8th. Although the names of its editors are withheld, and all articles but one are anonymous, no secret is made of either its editorial or its managing offices. The former is given as at No. 2, Nichomo, Shinagawa-cho, Ushigamo-ku, Tokyo, and the latter as at No. 34, Azuma-banba-cho, Naito-Shinjiku, Tokyo (Japan), Tokyo-fu. The printers are a Japanese firm known as Shinkoku, at No. 4 Nakanishigakicho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Not less surprising than this publicity is the directness with which the policy of the paper is stated. The following is a translation:—
"The objects of this magazine are:—
"1.—The overthrow of the present wicked and obnoxious government.
"2.—The establishment of a united form of government.
"3.—The conservation of the world's true peace.
"4.—The preservation of the national territory."
(This point is a little obscure in the original, the wording being 有國地土.)

"5.—The maintenance of the national unity between the people of China and Japan.
"6.—The seeking of the co-operation of the World Powers in the perfecting of the task of China's reformation."

The first article, entitled *Min Tai & Kuo Min*, is an attempt to establish a distinction between "the people of a country," and "the rightful people of a country." The rightful people are those who belong to the particular racial tribe to which the majority of the people belong. In other words, it is an attempt to show why the Manchus should have no right of citizenship in a land which properly belongs to the Chinese.

In defining the meaning of a "particular racial tribe" the writer lays down six essentials:—
(1) A blood relationship; this does not exist between the Manchus and the Chinese is proven by the law forbidding intermarriage. (2) Similarity in language and letters. (3) Habitation of the same country; the Manchus are not rightful inhabitants of China. (4) Similarity in customs and manners. (5) Similarity in religion. (6) Similarity in physical characteristics. By all these tests the writer concludes that the Manchus do not belong to that "particular racial tribe" which would entitle them to be numbered among the "people of China."

The second article is on "Why the Manchus cannot, even if they would, found a constitutional form of Government." It is signed "An Ex-Hibernated Worm."

The next article is entitled, "Why China should establish a democratic form of Government."

This is followed by a lengthy discussion of "The Rebellions of Chinese History." In the introduction to this discussion the attention of the reader is called to seven reasons why rebellions have been less successful in China than in Western countries:—(1) They have largely been private in their nature, and have not enlisted national sentiment. (2) They have not been carefully mapped out in detail in advance. (3) They have been either rebellions headed by rulers or rebellions among the lower classes; they have not emanated from the intelligent middle class. (4) They have been more local and rebellious than Western rebellions. (5) They have been too drawn-out in point of time. (6) They have been mutual intrigues and murders among the rebels. (7) Outside Powers have made use of the opportunity offered by the rebellions to step in and seize the reins of government. A few historical citations are given to substantiate these points, and the rebellions of Western nations are held up as worthy the emulation of the present-day Chinese of patriotic spirit.

There are articles about Gambetta, Sun Wen (one of the escaped '98 reformers) Japanese influence, etc., and translations from Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." We have taken these details from an unsympathetic review in the *N.C. Daily News*.

BIG DIVIDENDS.

Some idea of Mr. Rockefeller's income is gained from the fact that on the 15th ult. he drew \$5,000,000 as his share of the dividend of \$10 a share declared by the Standard Oil Company. This is the last quarterly dividend of the year and brings the total up to 49 per cent. of \$50,000,000. Of this Mr. Rockefeller's share is \$20,000,000. It is estimated that his income from his railway, gas, subsidiary oil companies and other investments will be at least \$20,000,000 more; so his income for the year, on the most conservative estimate, reaches the enormous total of \$40,000,000. From a well-informed source it is learned that the year 1905 has been a banner year for the Standard Oil Company as far as earnings are concerned. The disturbances in Russia, which have prevented the normal production of Russian petroleum, have made the demands abroad for the American product larger than ever before. Notwithstanding this increased business the company has swelled its profits still more by steadily advancing the price of petroleum to American consumers.

TORTURE AND HUMILIATION

For Fifteen Years Face and Body Mass of Itching Sores—Could Not Express Suffering—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN HOPE HAD GONE

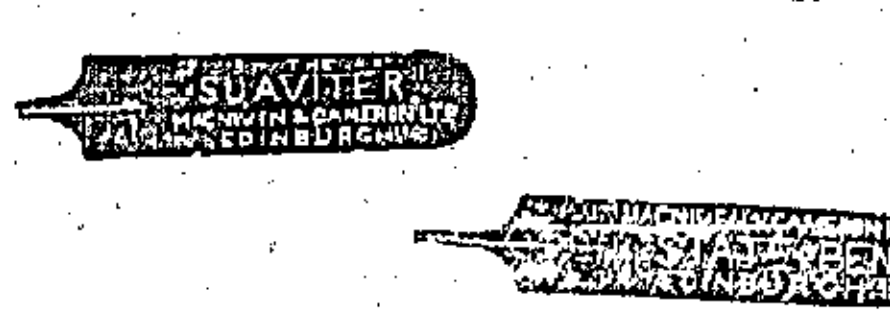
"My head was one mass of sores, my forehead was covered down almost to my eyebrows, and I had to wear my hat all the time. My body was covered with spots in size from a pinhead to as large as a silver dollar. A white, crusty scab would form and itch, and words cannot express the torture and humiliation I suffered for fifteen years. I tried many doctors, and all kinds of treatments, but could get no help, and I thought there was no hope for me. A friend told me to get Cuticura. I did, and in three days my head was as clear as ever. I applied Cuticura Ointment night and morning, also taking a hot bath with Cuticura Soap three times a week, and using the Ointment freely after the bath. After using one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely cured, without a mark or blemish. I was so pleased I felt like running down the street to tell every one I met what Cuticura had done for me. If any one is in doubt about this they may write to me. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

COMPLETE TREATMENT For Every Humour from Pimples to Eczema

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all chemists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when physicians and all else have failed. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Dealers: London, 2, Chancery Lane; Paris, 2, rue de la Paix; America, N. York & Co., Boston. Enter Drug & Chemical Catalogue, U.S. & Foreign Postage.

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Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [91]

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CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

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LAURENCE WIGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [122]

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Hongkong, July 6th, 1905. [49]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 19th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 30th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCANTARA"	On 6th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	On 20th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTZE"	On 21st February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 27th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 6th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TRENKAI"	On 13th March.	

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	On 20th January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 30th January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	On 13th February.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 20th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	On 27th February.	

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
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	"YANGTZE"	On 24th February.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"PINGSUEY"	On 25th January.	
	"OANFA"	On 25th February.	

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. 9.10.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
Kobe and ILOILO	"SZECHUAN"	On 20th January.	
MANILA and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 22nd January.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd January.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 1st February.	

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 27th January.
HYADES	3,753	J. Alvon	On 10th February.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 20th February.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
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The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
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LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS	OCEANA	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 27th January
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, CEYLON and MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON	C. F. Lookstone, R.N.R.	About 31st January
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MALACCA	C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	About 31st January

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD. PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

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THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

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DELHI	8000	MOLDAVIA	10000	Mar. 30
DONGOLA	8000	MONGOLIA	10000	Mar. 13
DELTA	8000	MOULTAN	10000	Apr. 7
OCEANA	7000	MAR MORA	10000	Apr. 21
				May 5
ARCADIA	7000	VICTORIA	7000	May 26
DEVANHA	8000	HIMALAYA	7000	June 9
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Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

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WILL LEAVE FOR

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SUMATRA	Feb. 25	Mar. 9	Apr. 14
NUBIA	Mar. 14	Mar. 23	Apr. 28
JAVA	Mar. 28	Apr. 6	May 12
FORMOSA	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

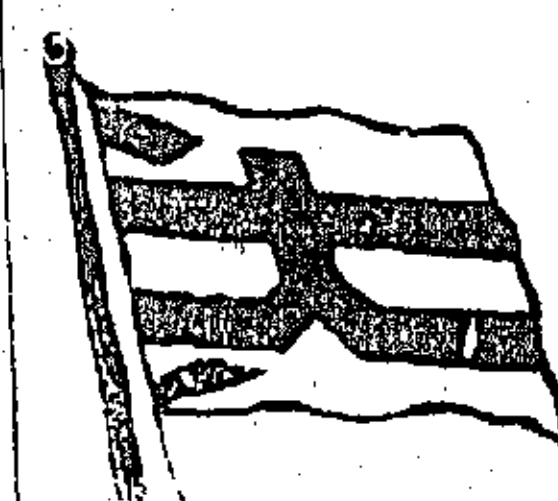
* "SUMATRA" and "NUBIA" call at MARSEILLES.

† "JAPAN," "JAVA" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

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Hongkong, 8th January, 1906.



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FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st Jan., at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"S. TAGAMI"	SUNDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"ANPIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"TRIUMPH"	THURSDAY, 1st Feb., at 10 A.M.

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PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 28th February
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 14th March
DAYEL REGENT LUTPOLD	WEDNESDAY 28th March
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 11th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 25th April
ROON	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 6th June
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 20th June
DAYEL REGENT LUTPOLD	WEDNESDAY 4th July
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 18th July
DAYEL REGENT LUTPOLD	WEDNESDAY 1st August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 15th August
DAYEL REGENT LUTPOLD	WEDNESDAY 29th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "ROON" Captain Meiners, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 23rd January. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 30th January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 30th January.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1905.

"PATHAN" ... 23rd Jan.

"ST. GEORGE" ... to follow.

"SHIMOSA" ... to follow.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1906. 215-213

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MAD FINANCE.

THE REAL SECRET OF RUSSIA'S COLLAPSE.

BY A. LEBLANC.

Scarcely one degree less serious than her political is Russia's financial condition at the present moment, which is finding a gloomy reflection in the general uneasiness of the European money markets. While apprehensions as to the future are growing daily more oppressive, those circles which are not seldom distinguished by a much more confident attitude at times of stress are by no means less confident at times of stress. Visions of bankruptcy and repudiation are abroad and holders of Russian securities are anxiously calculating to the uttermost farthing the amount and lasting power of Russia's available bank resources in Europe, side by side with the possible duration of industrial or financial progress.

But the discouraging feature of the case is that the existing chaos merely overlays a state of chronic finance, and the restoration of normal conditions would simply disclose a position of financial instability hardly less serious than the present collapse of responsible government. In fact, the story of the past lends little hope for the immediate future.

The beginning of the trouble was the excessive impatience of bureaucratic ambition, which refused to set its feet on the solid ground of economic development of the people. In fact, the latter was being actually retarded by the former. The air was full of grandiose political designs, and money therefore was necessary in a hurry. For it is not in the nature of the Russian bureaucracy to exercise the virtue of self-restraint. Accordingly Finance Minister Witte announced the pending development of Russian industrialism by the importation of foreign capital in place of foreign manufactures.

From the moment of M. Witte's first conversion of the internal debt into 4 per cent. stock and then into a 1 per cent. terminable loan, the first of speculation began to blaze, while fresh fuel was continually added from above as loan after loan was thrown upon the foreign market.

How mistaken was the outside estimate of the inherent security of the investment has been revealed by the force of the labor events. But at the time the error was a very pardonable one. A country with 130 million inhabitants and numerous undeveloped industries would exercise a perfectly natural fascination upon the commercial man or financier.

The calculation was reasonable, but erroneous. Of these 130 millions a very small number were in a position to require the immediate products of manufacture. Quite 70 per cent. of these millions must be withdrawn from any calculation as to the magnitude of the actual market. The foreign investor was sublimely ignorant of the vital facts which the internal market and hundreds of millions flowed in a golden river to St. Petersburg, attracted by the prospect of better interest, or quicker increase of capital, and speculation was soon in full swing. The Government proceeded to fling its money by handfuls all over the country. Banks were founded, and advanced, without much ado, funds for all sorts of possible and impossible industrial enterprises. There was even a call for an issuing bank, since the issue and sale of shares did not proceed with sufficient rapidity.

Behind a high protective tariff some large profits were made, and some companies paid as much as 60 per cent. interest. But in three years a want of breath began to make itself felt. The large increase in industrial production was chiefly due to the construction of railways. But it merely fed upon them and was not stimulated by the circulation of manufactures by their means. Over 200 millions were in six years sunk in railways, and the entire annual output of the whole country, and the fruit of this golden shower, was a great increase of taxation in connection with these enterprises, comprising commercial taxes, excise, stamp, and other duties, posts and telegraphs. This added, the Government were enabled to show profits increased by 23 millions, or 37 per cent. But the vulnerable fact is that this increase did not come about through the country's own means, but chiefly through the influx of foreign money, whose interest and principal was to be repaid later in gold. Russian capital to a small extent—derived from the sale and mortgaging of landed estates—certainly went to swell the vast total of expenditure, but the sinking of this in industrial undertakings operated fatally in depriving the poverty-stricken country of the means of supporting its own legitimate and principal industry—agriculture.

But now we get the extraordinary spectacle of an enormous increase in industrial production, with a doubled production of iron, side by side with absolutely no advance in the prosperity of the people, amongst whom it had been hoped that a market for this production would be found. Where was the market, then, which for the time kept this gigantic piece of folly going? The market was none other than the Government itself, with its railway construction undertaken by the Treasury, or by companies with the help of the Treasury, upon which millions upon millions of roubles were spent. It was not the Russian people but the Russian Treasury which provided the market for this doubled and tripled industrial activity, the same Treasury which borrowed the money to pay for the goods!

It was not long before a continuance of this financial jugglery began to produce those disastrous results which have contributed so largely to the existing state of affairs. The value of capital in Europe rose, the want of money pressed upon many, jerry-built enterprises, the Minister of Finance, M. Witte, began to hold back the State credit. Within another year the crash was precipitated by the state itself getting into difficulties. For millions of ready money were now expended on the construction of the Siberian Railway and on the Chinese imbroglio, the extraordinary expenditure for 1900 amounting to 331 million roubles.

This severe drain upon its resources left the State practically powerless to help the threatened industries. The credit of the State being lowered impaired that of private banks, and upon the direct or indirect State credit a great number of industrial institutions had been founded and were dependent. Like a veritable house of cards the whole edifice came down with a run. Industrial and banking houses lost heavily, while numerous companies, which hundreds of millions of roubles, collapsed into a heap of ruins. Six years of splendid brilliancy in industrial enterprise sufficed to swallow up for over hundreds and hundreds of millions, while the railways, which never really yielded any net profit, were another source of unproductive expenditure. But as their principal role in the hands of Russian finance was that of a consumer of industrial products, fresh foreign loans were started in a number of directions, and once more orders flowed in upon the bustling ironworks, carriage factories, and the like.

But such a system could not go on for ever. For the various railway lines which support these otherwise profitless industries had no prospect of immediate profits, and Russia cannot afford to wait for years before her enterprises begin to show returns. Only countries like England can afford to expend large sums upon under-

takings which cannot promise interest for, say, ten years ahead. A Cape-to-Cairo railway is an enterprise which no other nation but England could undertake to-day. And what would the English taxpayer say if this railway were built by the Government and by the help of a State loan?

So to consummate the inevitable failure of such inept financial juggling came the failure of the war with Japan, and the loss of over a hundred millions of treasure has overwhelmed in ruin the social and economic fabric of the empire. The future depends upon the events of the next few months. All that Russia requires is a stable and enlightened Government, which will devote itself to the moral and educational development of her people, in which event the confidence of Europe would quickly be restored in the inexhaustible natural treasures and real greatness of the empire.

If we add to the existing natural wealth of Russia the enormous treasure which the Church possesses at the present time in precious metal and precious stones, this wealth, both national and ecclesiastical, will be seen to be very great, and beside it the national debt loses much of its threatening force. But in the economic life of the people, as well as in the finances of the State, living productive capital alone has any practical efficacy or value, and neither the wealth of the Church, nor the wildernesses of Siberia are yet productive in any way. Had all the millions which Russia has squandered upon unproductive ambitions, political and commercial, been devoted to the moral and social uplifting of her people, to preparing them for all those cultured wants which her mad industrialism hoped to create artificially, she might even now be on the high road to commercial and industrial prosperity. She might have created and supplied her own market, even if she could not for some time longer hope largely to export manufactures to Europe. No possession of good and abundant raw material will make up for the lack of a commercially and technically trained manhood.

After a glaring orgy of mad finance, the blackest night has enveloped the empire and its wretched, ignorant millions. May God send the dawn with the promise of a brighter and more stable future.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

MY NEIGHBOUR.

"I am going to our street-purchasing chapel up the native street," said the Senior Missionary, "do you care to go with me?"

"Certainly," said the Youngster. He had arrived the week before, and was all eyes and ears, his many gestures put a strain on the older man's resources. Enthusiasm it was that would hardly admit of other interests than his work.

On the street he admitted the near presence of smells, but as an after-thought, he had not noticed them. When he stopped to inspect a stall—where were selections from the cheapness of many countries—he seemed quite pleased to be the centre of a staring crowd. "It must help in the work to be one's own show. You don't want brass-bands, a magic lantern here, to draw a congregation," he said.

They were passing the door of a foreign lawyer, the steps were covered with baskets of vegetables, a street-lamp badly stood at the side. Out came a foreigner, disgusted. Vigorous kicks shot the vegetables into the black viscous mud, before he had time to cry out, the sweet-seller's stall was also hurled into the common confusion. It was a striking picture of West "hustling" East.

The middle-green grocer began desperately to fling the commodities into the baskets, only anxious to get away, though the sweet-merchant, his manner greater than his judgment, appealed to all who could hear, in a tone of exhortation. The foreigner waited, with arms akimbo, for the space to clear.

The Youngster was horror-struck—then his eyes blazed, and he rushed in, and began to shove the goods into the owner's baskets—gave all the money in his pockets to the sweet-man, the Senior man, who was an acquaintance of the other, felt somewhat anxious as to what the young man would do next, but he, catching the eyes of his elder, looked apologetic and came away, not noticing the "Good morning" of the half-amused stop-purser.

The two had to walk singly through the crowded narrow street, and so had no chance of talking. When the older man reached the chapel, the youngster was not to be seen. After a while, along he came, looking anxiously about him. With a relieved look he turned into the entrance.

"What have you been doing?" said the Senior man.

"I could not keep up with you,"

"You have to fight your way through; they won't give way for you."

The shrewd Senior was rather startled by the reply—"I don't want them to give way for me," said the Youngster. "Why should they give way for me? I am not a mandarin, I am only a missionary."

"My friend, you are very young, and will soon find that a lot of things won't do in China. Most of us, when we first come out, think like that, but softness is no good out here. They will only take advantage of your kindness. You will have to learn to bully them a little."

"Well," said the other—"it is very tricky of me to contradict you, who know so much more about things. But it seems to me to be neither fair, nor Christian. Who are we to oppress that we should be little lords here? We do oppress them, but we have the power to ourselves. In what are we to oppress them? We know a little arithmetic and science, but we don't know their language, we don't know their literature, at any rate. This makes up for our bit of arithmetic. It seems to me that a man has only to be ignorant of all that counts for culture with them, to think that he has thereby the right to boss them about anyhow. Please excuse my saying so much."

But the other missionary was rather annoyed. "You are an extraordinary young man," he said. "You ought to know by this time that Chinese civilization is effete. Their culture has the same limitations as the classical education, to which we were so long bound down, at home."

"Even that had its advantages. But I do not know much, of course, about the Chinese education." But I do know one thing—that this superiority of ours is not Christianity. I have read that preachers here often quote some Chinese saying that all men are brothers. If we expect them to accept us as brethren, we should also be willing to accept them as brethren."

"And," he said, in a shy tone, "I don't think that Christ would advise us to do so."

The Senior began to feel his dignity was being touched, and was very nearly sarcastic.

But he said, "Well, we shall see what you think about it after you have been out a year or two."

And to his wife, telling her about it, he said, "He would be a bit of a prig, if he weren't so much in earnest. But these newcomers sometimes see things that we don't. I'll get him to take the English prayer meeting next week. He is going to be a help to us."—*N.C. Daily News.*

THE GERMAN NATION AND GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Der Ostasiatische Lloyd says:—The speech from the throne, delivered by the German Emperor at the opening of the Reichstag has made a strong impression all over the world, on account of the unreserved frankness with which the foreign relations of Germany were referred to. This impression will become still more marked, when it is understood that the Emperor expressed not only his own opinion and the views of his leading statesmen, but that he voiced in an incomparable manner the feelings and sentiments of the German people.

The German nation has enjoyed undisturbed peace for more than a generation, and thus as a rule, the speech from the throne could deal with foreign politics in some few general phrases referring to the fealty of the German allies, the good relations to all other nations and expressing the assurance of the maintenance of peace. It might be thought that the German Emperor, awakened from a comfortable slumber by the totally different tone of this year's speech from the throne, was reluctant to move, like someone suddenly disturbed in his sleep.

In reality quite the contrary was the case. Certainly the Emperor's speech was not received with acclamation that would have been inappropriate considering its serious contents—but the Emperor has not graciously recognized that the Monarch has not glossed over the difficulties of the situation with a few diplomatic words, but that through his public statement of these difficulties he has at the same time manifested his confidence in his people. Even in democratic circles, the motive has not been attributed to the Emperor, that he intended his speech as an artifice to facilitate the naval proposals. Rather is it the case in these circles also that the Emperor's speech was devoted to the real situation, the acknowledgment of the duty of the nation to strengthen its means of defence against unprovoked attack. Of course, in referring to democratic circles, I mean the middle-class democracy, not the socialist. The latter is unteachable, at least so far as their opinions find public expression.

During the last six months, a transformation has taken place in the views of the German people with reference to foreign politics, such a rapid and fundamental change should have thought would have been impossible. Civil and military leaders, formerly had difficulty in finding a hearing, in view of the noisy demonstrations made by the extreme elements, namely, on the one side the democratic-tinted with cosmopolitanism, who believed the peace of the world could be maintained by means of peace congresses, and on the other side the Pan-Germans, who were for ever rattling the sword in the scabbard. The German Government could direct its foreign policy as it would, it might be certain that one or other of the two groups would place obstacles in the way, if not both at once. The real opinion of the German people could in consequence never be determined with certainty, and everybody knows how difficult it is for a statesman to carry out his foreign policy, if he cannot show to foreign countries that he relies upon the support of public opinion.

Our visitors are quite otherwise. The cosmopolitan radicals with few exceptions, do not see clearly that they cannot depend on peace congresses; they have therefore supported the German Government in its Morocco policy and will also grant the demands for the navy. The Pan-Germans, too, have learnt from recent incidents that Germany has enemies enough and that it is not at all necessary to increase their number by noisy demonstrations.

Both groups from left and right in modifying their extreme views have approached nearer to the prudent national politicians of the centre. Certainly there are gaps still apparent at present, but the latitudes of the German people no longer march at such great intervals, as to allow the enemy to pass through with ease and break up the fighting line.

The unity and determination of the German nation give reason to hope that peace will be maintained and that in the future the speeches of the German Emperor from the throne will not necessitate such an earnest tone as this year. To attack a united people of sixty millions with strong defensive for ever ready to strike and with their national honour in a sound condition, would be a hazardous venture requiring to be considered more than twice.

A QUESTION OF BREAD.

Most people believe that whole meal or brown bread is more nourishing and sustaining, in fact that it is a more perfect food than white bread. But in what exactly the difference consists—what white bread lacks which brown bread contains—is not at all well understood. The real difference lies in the mineral parts of wheat (principally phosphates), which are removed with the bran in the modern process of milling flour.

These phosphates are the actual substance out of which nature has made bones and teeth as well as the tissues of brain and nerves, and could no more build the body without them than could a house be built without solid materials.

Now in every pound weight of white bread there is a deficiency of these phosphates amounting to fifty grains, which is the weight of several teeth. Considering that it is the daily food of vast numbers of the population, this deficiency in white bread is surely a very grave matter.

Why, then, it may be asked, do not all sensible people use the more perfect brown bread, which is within the reach of all? The answer is difficult, but whether it is because of its colour or taste, or because it is indigestible to most people, the fact remains that brown bread is used only by the few, the large majority of people continuing the use of white bread, to their undoubted detriment.

Now, the modern "Cerebos" Salt contains just those phosphates which are lost from white flour in the process of milling, and hence if your white bread is salted with "Cerebos" instead of common salt, it is made as nourishing as whole meal or brown bread.

If you do not bake at home, then by using only "Cerebos" Salt in the kitchen and at table, you get the same benefit as if you use whole meal bread.

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KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

SERIOUS CASE CURED EVER SINCE JULY, 1903.

Mr. J. T. Britten lives at 50, Pleasant Row, Lyons Road, Wiesbeck, England. He says:—
"I am a burgess, and get about all over the country on rural barges, but it's very hard and trying work, especially when the weather is damp and rough. I've got a pretty good constitution, but it was too much for me, and brought on an illness from which I never expected to recover."

"Some years ago, while working on a canal barge, I was stooping over to fasten up the barge, when my back went 'crick,' and a pain, for all the life of me I could not get upright. I shall never forget it. That was the beginning of it all, and every now and then afterwards I would get these awful pains. They took all the 'go' out of me. Soon I began to get rheumatic pains, and gradually they increased in severity until at last I couldn't move, and had to be taken to the hospital on the ambulance van. My joints were fairly twisted with the rheumatism, and the urinary system was disordered, once the water had to be drawn from me with an instrument. I felt so bad in the hospital that I feared I should never see my home again. I couldn't sleep, I couldn't eat, and in whatever position I lay, I could not rest my poor back."

"I'd heard a good deal about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills," continues Mr. Britten, "and at last I made up my mind that I would try them. They worked like a charm, and the very first day I was soon better than I'd ever been since the day I was taken ill. Before long I was able to go to work again, with a strong back and a willing arm. Never since then have I suffered like I used to, although it was right back in July of 1903 that I was cured. Now and then, it's true, when I've had the misfortune to get wet through, I've had a slight cold in the kidneys, but a timely dose of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills has never failed to safeguard me, and I wouldn't like to be without the medicine. I only wish every man and woman who knows what kidney trouble means knew, too, how reliable Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are, and I'm willing to do what I can towards making the pills known far and wide. I have a friend in Doan's Pills, and Doan's Pills have a friend in me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 2/6 a box, or 3/6 for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists and medical stores, or direct from the proprietors, The Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Walk Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

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To prepare the beverage you proceed in this way. Take a breakfast cup and put into it a teaspoonful of white sugar, then put in half a teaspoonful of the cocoa. Withdraw the spoon and fill up the cup with boiling water, then stir it. If desired you may add milk, although milk is quite unnecessary.

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The only perfume of white violets which is strong, permanent and fully equal to the delicate freshness of these modest little flowers.
Ask for and accept no other but RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET famous for being the sweetest and most lasting of violet perfumes.
Sold in 1 ounce bottles.
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A Powerful Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual System. It keeps a free flow of blood in the system, so that no undue accumulation of blood occurs, and the system is kept in a healthy state. Those who use it will find it to be a most reliable and effective remedy. MARTIN'S CHEMISTS, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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A complete cure in ten days brought in this department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, and all other skin diseases, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are so popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
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THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all venereal diseases, whether of the blood or of the system, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are so popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
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Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

龍蝦	Lung Hà—Lobsters	24
魚馬	Shi Yá—Mackerel	20

魚鰻	Lung Hā—Loahsters	26
鯊	Sik Yā—Mackerel	29
魚鮑	Chai Yu—Mullet	29
魚鮑	Moi Yu—Monk Fish	29
魚鮑	Hō Yu—Parrot	30
魚鮑	Kui Lung Yu—Parrot Fish	35
公鯉	Tau Lō—Perch	37
子蟹	Hau Tse Yu—Pike	8
子蟹	Fo Pō Tung—Plumice	14
青石斑	Pak Chong—Pomfret, White	28
黑石斑	Ming Ha—Pearl Black	28
石斑	Pi Pa Sa—Ray	8
石斑	Sik Kau Kung—Rock Fish	11
魚鱸	Chin Yu—Roach	9
魚鱸	Sa Yu—Shark	1
魚鱸	Chun Yu—Salmon, Canton	28
魚鱸	Chun Yu—Salmon, Fresh Water	28
魚鱸	Ha—Shrimps	25
魚鱸	Pō Yu—Skates	10
魚鱸	Lip Yu—Snapper	2
沙魷	Tāc Si Yu—Squid	22
魚魷	Wan Yu—Tench	33

紅毛水	Red Water—Lemon's Juice, Orange-juice	"	55
白米	Pak Bit—White Bait	"	55
仁果	Feuilles		
山竹	Hong Yan—Almonds	"	22
平安果	Kang Shan Ping—Apples, California	"	—
菠薐菜	Tai Tsun Pin Ko—Apples, Choo Ib.,	"	—
海味	Hoi Tong—Apples, small, Cacao	"	30
乾菓	Fan Chi—Apples, Custard, Macao	each —	—
日本水	Yat Sun Ping Ko—Apples, Japanese	lb.	—
城蜜	Xiang Sheng Hong Tsui—Bananas, fragrant, Canton	"	6
山竹	Shang Hong Tsai—Bananas, breeds, Macao	"	8
桃實	Young Tin—Climbers	"	3
李子	Loi Tsai—Clumants, Chinese	"	8
干菓子	Po Tai Tsai—Cucumats	each lb.	—
葡萄	Po Tai Tsai—Grapes	lb. 1st q 2)	—
檸檬	Kam Shang Lemon, Chinese	"	6
檸檬	Kam Shang Lintson—Lemon, fl. American	ch. lb.	—
荔枝	Lai Chi Lik—Liches, Fresh	1st ch. —	—
	""	2nd " —	—
荔枝膏	Lai Chi Kon—Litches, Dried	lb.	30

蜜柚	Ling-Sun Mung—Mango, Mauritius each	
蜜柚	On San Mong—Mango, Saigon	
蜜柚	On San Mong—Mango, Saigon	
蜜柚	per 100	100
蜜柚	Tong Sai Kwa—Water Melon,	
	America	per lb.
蜜柚	Sai Kwa—Water Melons China lb.	
蜜柚	Sai Kwa—Musk Melon	
蜜柚	America each	1
蜜柚	Passion Fruit, America	per doz
蜜柚	Mangosteen, America	per doz
蜜柚	Pawpaw lb.	16
蜜柚	" 2d.	"
蜜柚	Chai Lung—Olives	"
蜜柚	Chai Lung—Olives, Swatow	"
蜜柚	Chiu Chau Ching—Oranges	
蜜柚	Swatow	"
蜜柚	O Mau Ching—Oranges, Macao	"
蜜柚	Chai Sui Kuc—	Small
蜜柚	Tim Kuc—	Macassar
蜜柚	Shai Sui—Peanut	6
蜜柚	Shai Sui—Peanut, America q.	6
蜜柚	Sin Tai—Pear, Cooching, Canton	
蜜柚	Lu Tai—Pear, Shanghai	2
蜜柚	Hung T—Persimmons large	lb.
蜜柚	Hung T—Pear, Sea Breeze	lb.

慈大	Tai Tsau	—Platanus	3rd	.....	3
檢檢	Luk Yau	—Pumelo, Amoy	.....	2	
檢檢	Chim Loo Luk Yau	—Pumelo, Teuch	.....	10	
檢檢	Sau Hop Fok	—Walnuts, Fresh	(b)	13	
檢檢	Hop To	—Walnuts, Green	.....	14	
VEGETABLES. A.					
荷上	Shanghai, Ya	Chi Chink	.....	.....	.....
菜	Artichoke, Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	4
菜	Loong So Toi	—Asparagus, doz.	.....	.....	.....
菜	Loong So Toi	—Asparagus, doz.	.....	.....	.....
菜	Sau Tsai	—Beans, Sprout	.....	.....	.....
菜	Tau Kok	—" "	.....	.....	.....
菜	Mia Tan	—Broad	.....	.....	.....
菜	Pin Tau	—Fench, Shai	.....	.....	.....
菜	O Moon	—Bin	.....	.....	.....
菜	Shai Tsai	—Beans, .....	.....	.....	6
菜	Hung Tau Toi	—Butterbean, .....	.....	.....	.....
菜	Kau Sun	—Cane Shoots	.....	.....	.....
菜	Tsing Ko	—Brinjal, Green	.....	.....	.....
菜	Yuen Ke	—" "	.....	.....	.....
菜	Pak Toi	—Brassica	.....	.....	.....
菜	Chau Koo	—" "	.....	.....	.....
菜	Kau Toi	—Cabbage, Chinese	.....	.....	.....
菜	Shai Kai Toi	—Shanghai, .....	.....	.....	.....

菜	Yai Ts'oi Fan—Cauliflower	"	8
菜	Tso Yai Ts'oi Fan—Large Size	"	12
菜	Chung Yei Ts'oi Fan—Cauliflower	"	8
菜	Cao Ts'ui—Cole Cabbage	"	3
菜	Kung Chai Ts'oi—Celery, Eng-	"	3
菜	Fu Kwa—Bitter Squash	"	"
菜	Kon Lai Chin—Chilios, Dried	"	"
菜	Tsing Lai Chin—Chilios, Green	"	6
菜	Tsing Kwa—Chilios, Dried	"	6
菜	Tsing Kwa—Chumbers	"	6
菜	Ka Li Ts'oi Lin—Curry Seed,	"	7
	English	"	7
菜	Chung Tzu—Garlic	"	7
菜	Ling Kueing—Old	"	4
菜	Tsing Tzu—Young	"	4
菜	Tsing Tau—Grown Pasa	"	7
菜	Kau Lik—Horse Radish, 8'hai	"	4
菜	Sun Mei—Sweet Corn	"	pices
菜	Yang Sheng Ts'oi—Lettuces	"	1
菜	Shang Ts'ui Ku—Mushrooms	"	lb.
菜	Mu Ko—Ochra	"	"
菜	Shang Tung Tau—Onions, 1 Day	"	4
菜	Shang Ts'ung—Onions, Green	"	3
菜	Yai Pun Tsung Tau—Onions	"	"

茄	Silanghāt Tāng Lai—Onions,	..	..
茄	Shung—	..	..
茄	Ma Ka—Okroto—	..	..
茄	Yuen Tsai—Parsley, Eng. bun lei	..	..
茄	Poochoo Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	..	..
茄	Foochoo—	..	..
茄	Shungshu Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	..	..
茄	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	..	..
茄	Japanese—	..	..
茄	Mau Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	..	..
茄	Macao—	..	..
茄	Ma Ka—	..	..
茄	Amurican—	..	..
茄	Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Sweet,	..	..
茄	Tung Kwa—Pumpkin,	..	..
茄	Chu Tsai Tsai—Parsnips,	..	..
茄	Tung Lo Pak Sai—Radish,	..	..
茄	Tsai Ka—	..	..
茄	Kon Tsung Tung—shalots,	..	..
茄	Yi Ts'oi—Spinach,	..	..
茄	Fu Tsai—Parsnips,	..	..
茄	Pan Ko—Tomatoes,	..	..
茄	Shungshu Chinese—	..	..
茄	Fook Koo—	..	..
茄	Yung Lo—Lily Root,	..	..
茄	Neung Lo Pak—Turnaps, Eng.	..	..

馬	American	per lb	—
馬	Ma Tai	Water Chestnuts,	
	Common	"	6
馬林桂	Kwei Lam	Mu Tai—Water	6
馬	Chestnuts, Mandarin	"	4
桑	Sui Yuang	F's of—Water Cresses	4
薯大	Tai Shu—Yam	"	3

N. A. JOHANSEN,
Acting Inspector of Market

for the Consignee, at 10A, Des Vaux Road,
Fleet Street, E.C.